

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 4th September 1886.

C. R.
40978
INDIA OFFICE
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	15th August 1886.
6	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ...	.....	22nd ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	30th ditto.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	27th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar ...	.....	23th ditto.
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta ...	20,000	28th ditto.
12	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	28th ditto.
13	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	26th ditto.
14	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	31st ditto.
15	"Chāruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	30th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	450	29th ditto.
17	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	27th ditto.
18	"Garib"	Dacca ...	.....	25th ditto.
19	"Grambási"	Uluberia ...	.....	31st ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	25th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	11th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore ...	.....	21st ditto.
24	"Navavibhākar Sādhāraní"	Calcutta ...	1,000	30th ditto.
25	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	21st ditto.
26	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	27th ditto.
28	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....	22nd ditto.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	26th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	25th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	27th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	28th ditto.
33	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	28th ditto.
34	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	30th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta ...	.....	30th ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	27th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto ...	700	26th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	29th to 31st August & 1st & 2nd Sep- [tember 1886.]
39	"Samvād Prabhāhar"	Ditto ...	200	26th to 31st August & 1st September 1886.
40	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
41	"Samachār Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	28th to 30th August 1886.
42	"Banga Vidya Prakāshiká"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	30th August 1886.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
46	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	26th ditto.
47	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	20th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	23th ditto.
49	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jām-Jahān-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	27th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	160	
53	"A. Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	27th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhhbar-i-dar-usaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	20th to 31st August & 1st to 3rd Sep- [tember 1886.]
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack ...	.....
57	"Shikshābandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dīpiká"	Cuttack ...	200	21st August 1886.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Balasore ...	205	19th ditto.
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	21st ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 16th August, says that Servia and Bulgaria are engaged in a mock fight at the instigation of Russia, in order to make England interfere in the matter, and thus give them an opportunity of fighting with her. The writer says that England should beware.

SHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th August, says that it is easy to understand that in connection with the bloodless revolution in Bulgaria Europe may be deluged with blood. What course things will take depends upon Prince Bismarck. If he thinks it necessary to improve the condition of his country by disturbing the peace of Europe, the peace of Europe will be disturbed in connection with the Bulgarian revolution. But Prince Bismarck will not act hastily. His object is to gain his own ends by alarming Russia. No other statesman in Europe than Mr. Gladstone can cope with Prince Bismarck in diplomacy. The writer is alarmed because Lord Salisbury, who is at present at the head of affairs, is a follower of Prince Bismarck. The writer will be easy in mind if England remains neutral. The writer desires that England should take no part in the impending European war. She is beset with difficulties. She will have ever to remain busy on the North-Western Frontier of India on account of Russia. England would not understand that Russia does not covet India. The writer has repeatedly said that Russia wants to advance towards Constantinople. She will not now try to advance further than the limits of her dominion in Central Asia. India has nothing to fear even if she advances and stations troops at Cabul. But the English would not understand this. They fear that Russia will come through Badakshan. In order to remove this danger the English Government sent Colonel Lockhart to occupy Gilghit. British troops have been stationed there. The Amirs of Afghanistan have never exercised any authority over Badakshan. But now the English Government, in order to exercise its influence over that State, is saying that it is subject to Afghanistan. In this manner the English Government is unnecessarily provoking Russia. England's difficulties in Burmah are not small. Such difficulties have to be encountered when good advice is not heeded. If even now a person belonging to the Burmese royal family is set up on the throne of Burmah the disturbances in Burmah may be put an end to in a day. The Conservatives will increase the difficulties of England. If Lord Salisbury does not act cautiously, England will be entangled in the affairs of Western Europe. Lord Salisbury's hostility to Russia is well known. The only hope of safety is that Lord Iddesleigh is now Foreign Secretary. The Irish difficulties are increasing.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

3. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 26th August, says that a dispute has arisen between England and Russia in connection with the question as to whether Khoja Saleh falls within the limits of Afghanistan or within those of the Russian dominion. From the abuse that is being poured upon each other by the English and the Russian press it does not appear that the dispute will be easily settled. There is again the probability of a war in the south-eastern part of Europe. Russia's conduct in relation to Batoum also is not calculated to ensure the maintenance of peace. England has addressed a spirited letter to Russia in reference to this matter. Russia seems to have slighted England this time. She probably believes that England will not now venture to engage in a war with her, and that even if England does so she will not be able to obtain victory. This confidence of Russia cannot be called unreasonable. England is now beset with difficulties. The difficulties which England has created by her pride and ignorance

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 26th 1886.

in Ireland, Egypt, and Burmah will not permit her to act in other places.

SCRABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

4. The same paper says that by her recent treaty with China France has obtained many privileges. France has obtained permission to trade in two places near

England and China.

Tonquin. Not only has this permission for carrying on trade been given to France, but also the import and export duties have been reduced in those places. This treaty will be very injurious to England. England will have to pay the same duty as before in carrying on trade with China, that is, she will have to pay higher duties than France. It does not seem probable that England will be able to compete with France in the Chinese trade after paying higher duties than the latter. England will probably ask for a reduction of duties. It cannot be determined how far this request will be granted. China does not fear England. In many matters China has obtained supremacy over England. England has acknowledged China's suzerainty over her newly-acquired Burmese dominion. England has also agreed to pay tribute to China. England has also been compelled to recall the Thibet Mission at the demand of China.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

5. The *Sulabh Samachar* (with which the *Bheri* and *Kushdaha* has been incorporated), of the 27th August, defends the action of Government in not divulging

Colonel Lockhart's mission.

the secret object of Colonel Lockhart's mission, and blames those who are blaming Government for not revealing it. The writer thinks that these things should be kept secret.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

6. The same paper says that if the English blow off every Burmese they come across, there will be none left to kindle the flames of war. But history

The pacification of Burmah.

will say that the uncivilized Burmese perished in their attempt to preserve their independence, and that the English extirpated them in order to subjugate them. Dr. W. A. Hunter has proposed the setting up of a Burmese Prince on the throne of Burmah, but the writer cannot say whether this will meet with the approbation of the Ministry.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

7. The *Pratikar*, of the 27th August, says that the Boundary Commission will return to India in the next cold weather. There is a dispute regarding

The Boundary Commission.

the possession of Kham-i-ab and Khoja Saleh. The question regarding their possession has not been settled. The writer thinks that Russia is not willing to make a final settlement. This is understood by everyone, except, perhaps, the English.

ARYA DARPAN,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

8. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 27th August, says that Burmah has not yet been subjugated. Anarchy is reigning in that country. The country is full of dacoits.

Burmah.

If dacoits are to be imprisoned the entire population will have to be sent to jail. Lord Salisbury, the new Premier, says that Burmah will be pacified if additional troops are sent to that country.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

9. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that Captain Lockhart's mission to Gilghit has roused a suspicion in the mind of Russia that the English are going

Russia and England.

to annex Badakshan, and so she has demanded Wakhan. The English will not allow her to occupy Wakhan, and this is likely to bring about a war.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

10. The *Bangabasi*, of the 28th August, says that the Boundary Commission has cost a large sum of money. Why then is the Commission coming back? Reuter

The Boundary Commission.

says that the matter in dispute has been referred to the Governments of England and Russia, and so the Commission need not remain on the frontier. This lowers the English in the estimation of the writer. Russia demands

Wakhan, which the Amir has been holding for the last 50 years. Russia has acted very craftily. In 1873 it was settled that the Oxus beyond Khoja Saleh should be considered as the boundary between Afghanistan and Russia. But the Oxus has many branches beyond Khoja Saleh, and it is very difficult to determine which is the main stream. Russia contends that the southernmost channel is the main channel, and thus includes Wakhan within her Empire. The Amir has become incensed against Russia. The English must be prepared to support their ally. The *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers are crying for war. The Ministry seems to be determined this time. There has cropped up another difficulty again. Russia does not demand anything more than Wakhan. But her ally, the Amir of Bokhara, demands Khoja Saleh as his own.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

England and Russia.

11. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 28th August, says that Russia, finding that England has enough to do, is trying to extend her influence in every direction. She is likely to take possession of Wakhan by force. This will be a serious matter to the Government of India. India has no direct connection with Wakhan; but if Government allows Russia to occupy it, it is doubtful whether their friendship with the Amir will be lasting, and Russia is not likely to be satisfied with that strip of territory. When she gets it she is sure to demand more. Russia by her crooked policy is extending her influence all over Asia, and the great powers of Europe are not likely to interfere with the action of Russia in that vast continent, because they have nothing to do with it. There are two European powers in Asia, namely, Russia and England, and Russia is determined to destroy the influence of England in Asia. She is likely to succeed in her attempt. England should be very careful. She is bound to protect the integrity of the Amir's dominion. If now she purchases a temporary peace by sacrificing the interests of the Amir, the Afghans will no longer believe in the supremacy of England. And if they unite with Russia, it will be difficult to preserve peace on the North-Western Frontier. Had Lord Dufferin been a mature politician, had he not tied his own hands by his policy in Burmah, Russia would never have ventured to advance her claims on Wakhan.

Burmah.

12. The same paper says that the dacoits in Burmah are not really dacoits. They have taken up arms against the British Government. Half the population is in arms. Will the English venture to kill 20,000 to 30,000 men by giving them the name of dacoits. The eyes of the civilized world will soon be turned to Burmah. It is not just that because Burmah has mines of naphtha and of precious stones half her population should be put to the sword. The Spaniards practised such cruelties at one time in America and their fall dates from that time. The mountaineers on the Bhamo border are often very troublesome. Border tribes cause such troubles frequently on the North-Western Frontier too. The English have not succeeded in checking the mountain tribes in that direction in 40 years. After what English have done in Burmah, the North-Eastern Frontier will also not be free from frequent disturbances. The Kachins and Shans are not inferior to the Afghans either in number or in strength.

BHARAT BASI,

The writer does not think that Burmah will be pacified in four or five months during the next cold weather by thirty thousand or even fifty thousand troops. There will be no pitched battles in Burmah. The Burmese will harass the English by a sort of guerilla warfare.

13. The *Uchit Vaktā*, of the 28th August, contains an article on the war between Serbia and Bulgaria, in which it makes remarks similar to those made by the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 16th August, in an article on the same subject, which latter article is noticed in this report.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

England and the war between Serbia and Bulgaria.

DAINIK,
Aug. 29th, 1886.

14. The *Dainik*, of the 29th August, says that the Burmese difficulty is not yet over, and is not likely to be over till after a long time. Under such circumstances

Burmese affairs.

the English Government will do well to follow the advice of Dr. Hunter. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Hannets and Colquhonnas are silent at the new aspect of things. What good would be gained even if Burmah were conquered? The cost of the pacification of Upper Burmah will be fourteen times greater than the revenue derived from that country. The English will not be able to pacify Burmah unless they station 30,000 troops there. But Burmah is not in a position to bear the cost of such a large army. But if the English withdraw at this moment they may lose their prestige. The object of the war was to punish King Theebaw, who had made secret treaties with the enemies of England. Theebaw has been punished. But what has the Burmese people done? It is sheer cruelty to carry on the war at this stage. There is one danger in following the advice of Dr. Hunter. The new king may again intrigue against the English. But, says the writer, if a good man is appointed king he will remain as a friendly power like the Ameer of Cabul.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

15. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 30th August, says that the *Pioneer* was very confident that Burmah

Burmah.

would not cause much trouble to the British Government, but it is now showing the greatest despondency. The English at first believed that Theebaw was a highhanded ruler, and that as there could be no oppression under British rule, the Burmese would eagerly come forward to accept it as soon as they came to know its true character. But this expectation has been dashed to the ground. The English had also expected that they would be able to establish their empire in Burmah just as they had established their empire in India with the aid of the strength and wealth of the natives. But this policy also has failed. The English had also expected that they would be able to put down the Burmese by force, but in this expectation too they are being gradually disappointed. Indeed, they do not see how peace could be established in Burmah. All wars between civilized countries are brought to an end by two or three pitched battles. The Franco-Prussian war was terminated in a very short time. The case was the same with the Russo-Turkish war. But the Burmese war is of another sort altogether. It is of the nature of that war in Afghanistan in which the English troops after occupying Cabul were obliged to fly from that place, and like that war in the Soudan in which the English have not been able even, after six years' fighting, to make any impression upon the Soudanese. The Burmese are carrying on that sort of warfare which the English dread extremely. Indeed, there is good reason to dread it. To be able to carry on war, the Burmese do not require money, military equipment, supply of provisions, or exercise of intelligence or skill, or any military discipline. The English are greatly exercised in their minds as to how they can put down this dreadful enemy. Burmah is not a small country, and its population also is not small. It abounds in water and jungle and mountains, and is in many parts inaccessible. It is not therefore clear what 50 thousand troops instead of the present 25 thousand will do in Burmah. The *Pioneer* thinks that they will not be able to accomplish the conquest of that country. Government will not probably agree to the suggestion put forth in Parliament by Mr. Hunter that some native Burmese prince should be set up on the throne of Burmah. In regard to the Soudan war also Government did not agree to many proposals that were made to it, but after incurring needless expenditure of blood and treasure, trouble and humiliation, it had to end the war. The writer is afraid lest the same course should be followed in Burmah also. With what object Lord Dufferin invaded Burmah has not yet become intelligible. The

country does not possess any wealth for the sake of which it was annexed. If Lord Dufferin has erred in the matter of the Burmese annexation, it behoves him to acknowledge his error. Of course, considering his distinguished position, such a proceeding on his part would be of the nature of a severe penalty; but in view of the close connection there is between Burmah and the British empire, and of the fact that the weal and woe of the Indian empire depends on the issue of the present Burmese embroglio, if he does not acknowledge his error he will but fail to obey the commands of the Queen, whose commands he has come out to obey, and will be guilty in the sight of God whom he called upon to be his witness when he took the oath to govern India justly.

16. The same paper says that the English are not probably much to blame for the difficulty that has arisen in connection with the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission. But according to European diplomacy no blame attaches to a person if he can by any means overreach another; and judged by the rules of that diplomacy, if the present diplomatic triumph of Russia in connection with the Afghan boundary question has been due to any ignorance or error on the part of the British authorities, no one will be able to blame her. But probably the question of the possession of Khoja Saleh is causing difficulty to Russians and the English alike. Russians first claimed this place, but the claim was refused by the English. Whichever party will now give up its claim will be regarded as the weaker of the two by the uncivilised tribes in the neighbourhood, who can only appreciate brute force; and the prestige of the party that does so will be diminished. The English will be losers in another way if they give up Khoja Saleh. The chief ally of the English in Central Asia is the Amir. He has entrusted them with the task of delimiting the Afghan frontier because they have promised to guard his rights. Already the manner in which that frontier has been fixed has made the Ameer a loser as far as certain places are concerned, and this has made the Afghans somewhat displeased with the English. If over and above this the English now give up Khoja Saleh, the Ameer will probably be extremely displeased, and the consequence of that displeasure may be the destruction of the English ascendancy over Afghanistan, the establishment of Russian influence there, and ultimately the advance of Russia up to the frontier of India. The British Government cannot therefore agree to give up Khoja Saleh. Russians have now, however, resorted to a different line of policy. Instead of taking a direct part in any dispute concerning the possession of Khoja Saleh, they have induced the Ameer of Bokhara to lay claim to the place. If, therefore, any dispute now occurs about the place, it will be between Bokhara and Cabul; and if the English help the Ameer of Cabul, the Russians will help the Ameer of Bokhara.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

17. The same paper says that Russia is outwitting England in many matters simply because the latter does not trust Indians and does injustice to them.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

The British Government and Indians. It cannot of course be determined whether, in the event of war, Russia can now close the route by the Suez Canal, but the way in which she is gradually establishing her ascendancy over Europe and setting herself to conciliate Turkey makes it probable that she will in time succeed in that matter. If England trust and conciliate Indians just as Russia is making preparations for naval warfare and for closing the Suez Canal, Russians will never be able to enter India. But the English, it would seem, would prefer the destruction of the Indian empire to trusting Indians.

ANANDA BAHAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

18. The same paper thinks that the reason why Russia has raised the question of the possession of Wakhan just at the time when the work of the Boundary Commission is about to be brought to a close and not earlier, may be that neither the railway to Merv nor the settlement of the boundary between Russia and China was completed earlier. Before those measures were accomplished, Russia did not think it prudent to quarrel with England. But it may also be that Russia has raised the difficulty in question because she finds that she cannot but extend her empire in Asia at the present time, and that the present is the time when she can do so with ease, because England is now busy with the Irish and Burmese questions.

Russia and Wakhan.

"DACCA GAZETTE,"
Aug. 30th, 1886.

19. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 30th August, says that the work of the Boundary Commission has not been done properly owing to the opposition of Russia, and so the Commission is returning from Central Asia disappointed. England is being insulted by Russia at every step. John Bull oppresses the weak and cringes before the strong.

The Boundary Commission.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

20. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 30th August, in noticing the proposal of Mr. Samuel Smith for not throwing the entire cost of the Burmese war on India, says that if the English throw the entire cost on India, what can the people of India do?

The cost of the Burmese war.

DAINIK,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

21. The *Dainik*, of the 31st August, says that though Wakhan and Badakshan belong to the Amir, Russia wants that they should be given up to her, and the Amir of Bokhara demands Khojah Saleh as his own at the instigation of Russia. The Amir need not then reign. Let him come to India by giving up Cabul, Candahar, and Herat.

Russia and England.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

22. The *Pratikar*, of the 27th August, says that the Berhampore Police was formerly in the habit of putting a stop to the use of abusive and indecent language by prostitutes inhabiting respectable quarters. But now-a-days if anybody complains of any nuisance committed by a prostitute, the police asks him to go to court. The writer does not know whether the police does so everywhere, or only at Berhampore. The writer draws the attention of the District Magistrate and of the District Superintendent of Police to this matter.

The Berhampore Police.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

23. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has expressed his displeasure with the police of certain districts within his jurisdiction. He has censured the Pubna Police. The Lieutenant-Governor is sorry for the misconduct of the police. The pay of the police officers is small. Educated men do not enter the service. How can the police be good?

The police of the Rajshahye Division.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

24. The *Bangabasi*, of the 28th August, says that police officers are more necessary than soldiers. A country in which there are no good arrangements for the preservation of the internal peace cannot be held even with the help of a vast army. The authorities of every country are always anxious for good arrangements for the maintenance of the peace. The authorities of India also are not indifferent to the matter. India has to

The Bengal Police Department.

suffer much owing to want of funds. The plea of want of funds is raised whenever any proposal is made for the introduction of any internal improvement. But Government finds money readily enough for such purposes as increase of the army, sending of political missions, and annexation of foreign countries. Government cannot find money only when some proposal is made for the benefit of Indians. High education in India is being injured on the plea of want of funds. On that plea the establishment of the proposed veterinary school was not sanctioned, and the proposal for the establishment of an agricultural school was not even considered. It is owing to want of funds that Government is not able to make satisfactory arrangements for the preservation of the peace in this country. Who can fail to be uneasy in mind upon seeing that good arrangements cannot be made for the establishment of peace in a country, from the revenue of which an annual surplus of 10 crores of rupees is obtained after all expenses have been met. Such satisfactory arrangements for maintaining the peace as one could wish for have not yet been made in India. So long as the English Government does not make as good arrangements for the maintenance of the peace in India as it has made in England, people will not say that it has made satisfactory arrangements for the maintenance of the peace. The people will not consider what the arrangements were under Mussulman rule. There were arrangements in vogue in Mussulman countries under Mussulman rule. Why should not the arrangements in vogue in England be introduced under British rule? In Bengal there are 72 District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, 3,457 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police, and 19,805 constables. The peace of the province cannot be satisfactorily maintained with this insufficient number of police officers. The writer has not taken the village chowkidars into account, as Government has not to spend a single farthing for them. The writer is here considering only the police force under Government. Government says that because the police force under Government exists the peace is being maintained in this country. Granting this to be true, are not 3,457 Inspectors of Police and 19,805 constables insufficient for the purpose of maintaining the peace in a country inhabited by 69,000,000 of people? Is one police officer sufficient to maintain the peace among 1,200 people? The peace in the province cannot be satisfactorily maintained unless the number of the police force in Bengal is at least doubled. But Government will object to this increase of the police force on the plea of want of funds. The expenditure on the police should be increased; but instead of this Government has reduced the police expenditure from 45 to 42 lakhs annually. The writer will not incur the displeasure of the Civilians by recommending a reduction of the salary of the Inspector-General and of the two Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. But duty compels the writer to recommend the abolition of the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police and the reduction of the salary of the District Superintendents of Police. The posts of Assistant Superintendents are not necessary. They serve no other purpose than affording Government an opportunity to provide for half-educated sons of high English officials. The writer does not desire that District Superintendents of Police should obtain more than Rs. 800. It is the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors of Police that really maintain the peace. Incompetent men should not be provided for upon the pretext of employing men to superintend the work of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police. The peace will not be satisfactorily maintained so long as the position of the constables is not improved. The corruption in the Police Department will not be at an end so long as their salaries are not increased. English police officers are not wanted for meek Bengal. Let educated natives be appointed

to all the higher posts in the Police Department on lower salaries. But this arrangement will not be possible so long as there are English officers in the Police Department. If English officers are retained, and natives holding posts similar to those held by them are paid lower salaries, dissatisfaction, which is the source of all dangers, will be produced.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

25. The *Sansodhini*, of the 15th August, is sorry to notice that the Subordinate Judge, Baboo Jiban Krishna Chatterjee, has been twice superseded by junior officers. This is very discouraging to an officer.

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

26. The *Nava Medini*, of the 21st August, says that Kadambini, a prostitute, brought a case against the Chairman of the Ramjivanpore Municipality for entering her house by force. The case was dismissed, and the Chairman permitted to criminally prosecute the prostitute for having brought a false case against him. Mr. Lee in giving his judgment against Kadambini has remarked that those who instigated her to bring such a case should be more severely dealt with. The names of those who instigated her to institute the case are not unknown. The public will now be able to understand what sort of men Bazlul Karim and Nanda Lal Adhya are. The writer does not understand how Government can still allow these men to remain in the public service.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

27. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 25th August, says that, with the violation of Sukarmaní by Mr. Webb, justice has fled from Assam. The life and honour of the coolies have since that time become a plaything in the hands of lawless planters. There was a miscarriage of justice in the recent Gibbons' case in Assam. Though the Judge held the prisoner guilty, the Jury declared him not guilty. Many secrets have been divulged during the trial of this case. The coolies are induced to go to Assam by the false promise of employment in railways. The planters are in the habit of forging agreements of coolies. Mr. Gibbons has admitted that he has forged the document. It is wonderful how, after all this, the Jury could fail to find Mr. Gibbons guilty. The writer thinks that it is high time for Government to enquire into the working of the coolie law and to consider whether it is not advisable to repeal that law.

BHARAT MIHIR.

28. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 26th August, says that the Magistrate of Golaghat has earned the gratitude of the public by inflicting a fine of Rs. 100 on the European planter who beat Thanuram in open court, and thus committed the double offence of beating a man and of contempt of court. The miseries of the coolie's life would have been considerably relieved if all judicial officers in Assam had always administered justice as impartially as the Magistrate of Golaghat has done in this case.

BHARAT MIHIR,

29. The same paper says that, notwithstanding the outcry that has been raised in the Anglo-Indian press against the sentence passed upon the planter Gibbons by the High Court, it appears that that sentence has been lenient rather than severe, considering the punishment provided in the Penal Code for the offence of forgery, and the object with which that offence was committed by Gibbons.

30. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 26th August, says that it is a matter of rejoicing if the statement of the Government and the prosecution of Mr. Knight. *Indian Echo*, that Government is withdrawing the case against Mr. Knight, is true. SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

31. The *Pratikár*, of the 27th August, is glad to hear that Mr. Gibbons, the forgerer from Assam, has been adequately punished. The writer is also glad to hear that Mr. Byrne of the Michha Márá Garden in Assam has been punished. BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

32. The *Bangabási*, of the 28th August, says that Sir Comer Petheram has shown large-heartedness and an impartial spirit by himself sitting on the Original Side Bench and by allowing Native Judges to sit on that bench. Mr. Justice Mitra, and Mr. Justice Trevelyan sit on the Original Side, and Sir Comer Petheram with Mr. Justice Ghosh and Mr. Justice Wilson sit on the Appellate Branch of the Original Side. BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

33. The *Sánjivani*, of the 28th August, says that Mr. Gibbons is in jail. The Anglo-Indian papers have got incensed at the idea of a gentleman like Mr. Gibbons being sent to jail. If these could get order of his being sent to jail, reversed by appealing to the High Court, they would have done so. But no appeal lies to that court. They are, it is said, trying to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for granting mercy to Gibbons. If the Lieutenant-Governor grants mercy in this case, he will earn a bad name, and carry it with him to England. The writer does not think that His Honor will venture to do such a thing. SÁNJVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

34. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 28th August, says that the Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta do not attend to their duties punctually. The reason is obvious. The Honorary Magistrates are appointed either from the ranks of wealthy men, or from the ranks of business men. Wealthy men are always wanting in punctuality, and business men often find it impossible to attend at the benches owing to pressure of private business. Though wanting in punctuality, Mr. Marsden says they have done their work very satisfactorily. SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

35. A correspondent of the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 30th August, says that the peons of the Hossainpore Munsifi are in the habit of taking illegal gratifications in every case. Many of them are very immoral in their character. One has broken the skull of a boatman for preventing his prostitute from going to Mymensingh. Another has received a serious injury on his head in a quarrel with the peon of a zemindar at a place of carousal. It is a matter of great regret that the Munsifs do not chastise these men. It is very difficult to get cheques from the Munsifi, the pleaders taking a long time in applying for cheques, and the amlah delaying long in giving them. CHARU VARTA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

36. The *Navavibhákar Sádharáni*, of the 30th August, says that in every part of India educated natives hold their own against able Europeans in legal and general knowledge. Some natives are even showing superiority to able Europeans. In every Indian High Court English barristers are found to be worsted in legal discussions by native pleaders. Many English barristers have to learn Indian law from native pleaders. The number of such native pleaders is gradually increasing. The law courts are being filled with Bachelors-of-Law. The number of native Doctors-of-Law also is increasing. The Appellate Side has been opened to pleaders. If NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

native pleaders are allowed to practise in the Original Side, they will be able to defeat Barristers in legal discussions in that side also. Native pleaders have, for the purpose of legal practice in Indian law courts, greater advantages than English Barristers in every respect. English Barristers cannot do without interpreters in examining and cross-examining witnesses. But native pleaders do not require the services of an interpreter on those occasions. An Englishman will never understand the expression of the face of native witnesses so well as a native. But in the Indian courts the parties are natives. In ability and legal knowledge native pleaders are equal to English Barristers. They have again the advantage of possessing a knowledge of native languages over English Barristers. Under these circumstances, justice requires one to say that pleaders are fitter for practising in Indian law courts than Barristers.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

37. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 30th August, says that Government takes $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of the cost of every suit; the lawyers get the remaining $\frac{1}{8}$ th. What is the

The cost of litigation.

good taking by making of laws and regulations then? When Government is the dispenser of justice, and when the charging of fees is lawful, why does not Government take a fixed share of the value of suits? The creditors will feel relieved if they can get their dues by giving a share to Government, for they will then be spared much harassment. Will Government look to this?

DAINIK,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

38. The *Dainik*, of the 31st August, in noticing the Gibbons case, says that the punishment inflicted on

The Gibbons case.

Mr. Gibbons for forgery has fallen like a thunderbolt on the Anglo-Indian community. Forgery is not a fault with Englishmen in India. The foundation of the Indian Empire has been laid on an act of forgery.

(c)—Jails.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

39. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, says that the Lieutenant-Governor accounts for the mortality in the Mymensing jail by saying that Mymensing

Mortality in jails.

is an unhealthy district. But this is not true. There is no malaria in that district, and cholera has not raged in it. The writer is convinced that insufficient food and hard work are the causes of this mortality. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that the prisoners die within the first six months of their residence in the jails. This shows that insufficient food and hard work are the causes of these deaths. The new prisoners are generally made to do the hardest work. They are generally not accustomed to such hard work, and they do not get sufficient nourishment to keep them up. Last year the mortality in jails amounted to 61 per mille. Attempts should be made without any further loss of time to reduce this mortality.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

40. The *Sansodhini*, of the 15th August, is glad to hear that the

The increase of the pay of the Chittagong College staff.

Head-master of the Chittagong College has submitted a proposal for the increase of the pay of the College and School staff who are very much underpaid in comparison with the staff of other Colleges and Schools. The writer hopes that the Head-master of the Normal School too will obtain the gratitude of the teachers of that school by submitting a proposal to the authorities for increasing their pay.

41. The same paper hears that the circle pundit of Miresvari has

The pay of the Miresvari circle pundit.

not received his pay from March last. The pay of the circle pandits has been increased from April, but the arrangement for paying the circle gurus from the

primary fund has been made from July last. This is the reason why the salary of the circle pundit has not been paid.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th August, asks whether the Lieutenant-Governor has done well in establishing 40 special scholarships for Mussulmans.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

43. The same paper says that Government is making arrangements for the spread of technical education in order to remove the distress of Indians, who now find it difficult to earn their bread. But money is necessary for the spread of technical education. As Government is going to spend the money now spent upon high education upon technical education, the spread of the latter kind of education will not be satisfactory.

SAHACHAR.

44. The same paper says that the Officiating Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Circle has become popular with everybody by the manner in which he is doing his work. At present in addition to his duties as Inspector he has to teach in the Dacca College at his leisure. He is a learned man and an efficient teacher. The writer learns from the *East* that the managers and teachers of the schools in the Dacca Circle are afraid lest Mr. Hill should have to leave the post of Inspector for the purpose of teaching. But there is no reason for such fear. Mr. Hill will be able to do the work of the two posts satisfactorily at the same time. Such popularity invariably falls to the lot of a person who unites in himself courteousness and impartiality with ability.

SAHACHAR.

45. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 21st August, is glad to learn that Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., has been appointed to officiate as Lady Superintendent of the Bethune School. The appointment of a native lady to this post was always desirable, and the writer believes that Miss Bose will be found fully competent for the duties of her new office. It is to be hoped that Mr. Croft will gratify the wishes of the public by confirming her in the post.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

46. The same paper says that the Senate of the Calcutta University having appointed a committee to enquire into and report on the course of studies for the Entrance Examination, it is necessary to point out that there is no ground for supposing, as is done by many members of the Senate, that the bad results of the Entrance Examination are due to the fact that the course of studies prescribed for that examination is beyond the capacities of the young candidates. These candidates are usually boys of 14 or 15 years of age, and if the text-books for the Entrance test are difficult for them, those for the F.A. test, must be much more difficult for the boys who begin to study them at that age. It therefore follows that if the course of studies prescribed for the first examination has to be made easier, that for the next examination also should be restricted. But it should be observed that the candidates for the Entrance examination are not required to be of a certain age like those for the Civil Service examination before they can be allowed to present themselves for the examination. There is nothing to prevent a boy who finds the prescribed course of studies difficult at the age of 14 to wait for another year and appear in the examination only when he feels confident of success. The editor is not in favour of the proposal to lower the course of studies for the Entrance examination, because for many boys this is the first as well as the last examination for which they have to study. Most of these boys find it necessary

BHARAT MIHIR.

to discontinue their education and to earn their livelihood after passing this examination. It is therefore desirable that the course of the studies for this examination should be so fixed as might enable the candidates to obtain a general education. Instead of lowering the course, the nature of the examination should be altered. It should be seen whether the candidates possess a tolerable knowledge of English. It is wrong to ask them the derivation of two or three rarely-used words, or to require them to give Saxon equivalents of some Latin words. The questions should be so framed as to be capable of testing the general knowledge of the candidates. In arithmetic, what is required to be tested is whether they possess a knowledge of the general principles and a tolerable knowledge of accounts.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

47. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 26th August, says that the Hindus are glad rather than otherwise that Government is encouraging Mahomedan education, for the spread of education among these will tend to remove the race antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans. But the writer is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor is going to reverse the liberal policy of giving scholarships without distinction of caste, colour, and creed. He has established certain scholarships for Mahomedans as an experimental measure. The establishment of separate scholarships for one section of the community is not good. The Mahomedans have got special scholarships. The Christians will next come and demand special scholarships. The Hindus have no special scholarships.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

48. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 26th August, is very glad that the Bengal Government has established special scholarships for Mussulmans, who are, as regards education, in a more backward condition than Hindus.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

49. The *Samaya*, of the 27th August, though a supporter of female education, cannot support the present system under which young females employ all their time in reading worthless novels and other trash, and do not learn housewifery.

SAMAYA.

50. The same paper says that after the insults heaped upon him at the Medical College Museum, Dr. P. K. Rai, a Professor in the Presidency College, reported the matter to Mr. Tawney, who asked Dr. Coates, the Principal of the Medical College, to state what the matter was. Dr. Coates saw Mr. Tawney in his office and had a talk with him. A few days later Dr. Coates sent a report, in which all the officers of the Medical College had something to say against Dr. Rai. The writer asks whether Dr. Coates has gone mad.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

51. A correspondent of the same paper says that the head clerk of the Inspector of Schools had no hand in the selection of text-books for East Bengal. The Inspector did everything in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and if anybody is to blame, they are to blame. The writer hears from Dacca that one of these has translated Dr. Hunter's work almost verbatim, and others have made money by publishing books which are plagiarised from the books of Baboo Surjakumar Adhikari and Jadu Nath Mukerji.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

52. The *Pratikār*, of the 27th August, says that Messrs. Tawney and Gough and Drs. Gurudas Banerjee and Mahendralal Sircar have become the Moderators of the Calcutta University. The writer hopes that the Moderators will not be slow in removing the bad name of the University in connection with the setting of questions and similar matters.

53. The *Bhārat Basi*, of the 28th August, in noticing that Miss Chandra Mukhi Basu has been placed temporarily in charge of the Bethune School,

Miss Chandra Mukhi Basu.

remarks, why has the appointment been made temporarily? Was there any harm in making it permanent?

54. The same paper cannot approve of the action of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University in passing, by an extension of grace, Mrs. Ganguli, the first female

Mrs. Ganguli.

medical student in Bengal for special reasons. As far as the writer is aware, she has been passed only because she is a female. Such grace is not shown to male students. It is not proper to show grace to a particular sex in public examinations.

55. The same paper thinks that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra should be made Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, for he is a learned man of European celebrity; but if physical infirmity stands in the way of his appointment, the Vice-Chancellorship should be given to Mr. Justice Mitra.

The Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

56. The *Arya Pratibhá*, of the 28th August, will be glad if Mr. Justice Mitra be made Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the place of Mr. Ilbert who is going to England.

The Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

57. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 29th August, says that the text-books for East Bengal have been very carefully selected by the able Inspector of Schools,

Text-books in East Bengal.

Mr. Hill. Still some narrowminded men are spreading all sorts of rumours damaging to his reputation.

58. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārani*, of the 30th August, says that it is proposed to introduce two sorts of technical education. One sort of technical education

Technical education.

will consist of instruction in chemistry, physics, geology, metallurgy, mineralogy, and mechanical engineering, the other sort of technical education will consist of instruction in arts. Those who will receive the first sort of technical education will learn to manufacture paper, glass, cloth, knives, scissors, &c., and to gild and tin articles. The other sort of technical education will consist of instruction in drawing, the preparation of plans of houses, engraving and the manufacture of earthen vessels. The writer says that it will be very difficult to make arrangements for the above two sorts of technical education. The second sort of education may be imparted in the arts schools. But only those subjects in the second sort of technical education which have connection with mechanical engineering can be taught in the Engineering College. In order that physics and chemistry also may be taught in it, separate arrangements will have to be made. No one will be able to receive a regular scientific technical education unless one can enter the highest college in the land through the doors of the University. Much improvement will have to be made in the condition of the Arts School and the Engineering College, and many competent teachers will have to be appointed. In order to make the University encourage technical education, an entrance examination in technical education will have to be held. The University will trample upon the University regulations if it abolishes English literature and the second language from the subjects of the entrance examination in technical education. If those subjects are abolished, the object of the University will be defeated. Practical subjects must be taught in conjunction with English literature and the second language. Bad results will be produced if technical education is introduced into the middle class schools.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

BHARAT BASI.

ARYA PRATIBHA,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 29th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

NAVABHAKAR,
SADHARANI
Aug. 28th, 1886.

59. The same paper says that the number of Mussulmans in Bengal is less than half of that of Hindus. The Hindu population in the whole of India is more than three times and a half of the Mussulman population. Should Government make any distinction between Hindus and Mussulmans under these circumstances? Evil results have been produced by the special favour which Government has shown to Europeans and Eurasians in the matter of education. Hindus, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees—nay, all Indian races—are dissatisfied at this. Has Government owing to this shown special favour to Mussulmans by creating 40 special scholarships for them in order to please them? The Government of India gave directions for the showing of such favour to Mussulmans. The Bengal Government has acted according to those directions. The writer does not agree with the Education Commission in thinking that respectable Mussulman parents are poorer than respectable Hindu parents. The census report does not show any reason to think so.

CHARU VARTA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

60. The *Charu Varta*, of the 30th August, says that from the time when the number of candidates for the University examinations has increased, the irregularities in connection with these examinations have also increased. They have not been checked by increasing the number of examiners, for the mode of valuing papers is different with different Examiners. Under such circumstances, these irregularities will not cease unless there be two universities in the place of one.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

61. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 30th August, says that the departure of Mr. Ilbert from India leaves the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University vacant. The writer will be glad if Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter be appointed to fill this vacancy. A Judge of the High Court was once made the Vice-Chancellor of the University. But the writer is afraid that Lord Dufferin will not make this appointment, so greatly desired by the Bengalis.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

The Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

62. The *Gramvasi*, of the 31st August, will be glad to see Dr. Rajendralal Mitra appointed Vice-Chancellor in the place of Mr. Ilbert.

URDU GUIDE,
Sept. 3rd, 1886.

63. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 3rd September, says that the larger number of failures in the Entrance examinations. Failures in the Entrance examinations. The University is not willing to pass candidates.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 26th, 1886.

64. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 26th August, says that as regards the result of the recent election of members for the Jorehat Local Board, the Sub-divisional Officer says that of the two candidates, Mr. B. Bejbarua obtained 25 and Sarvanunda Baboo obtained 65 votes. Mr. Bejbarua's request to be allowed to see the election papers was refused by the Assistant Commissioner on the alleged ground that the papers in question were confidential. The inhabitants of the locality have been extremely dissatisfied at this action of the Assistant Commissioner, and have resolved upon memorialising the Chief Commissioner, who, the writer hopes, will direct a full enquiry into the matter. It has become extremely necessary to check the undue love of authority on the part of petty officials in Assam.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 27th August, hears that the Inspector of Suburban Ward No. 3 and some detective officers have been appointed to detect those who adulterate ghee. The police has not succeeded in doing anything owing to the negligence of their superior officers. These serious things should not be entrusted into the hands of under-paid police officers. Opinion of the lawyers was taken whether the adulterators can be punished under the existing municipal or criminal law, and their opinion was in the negative. But the writer thinks that, under section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate can issue injunctions, the disobedience of which is punishable under the law. The Viceroy can by a circular declare adulteration of ghee to be a criminal offence. If all this does not suffice, a section can be inserted in the Penal Code declaring it to be a criminal offence.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

66. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 28th August, says that the people of Calcutta are feeling great inconvenience owing to the short supply of water at this time of intense heat. The municipality wants money only, and never looks to the comfort of the people. For a long time water has not risen to the level of the first floor. Has the water-rate been doubled for this reason?

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

67. The *Srimanta Sadāgar*, of the 30th August, says that there is a large passenger traffic on the Strand Road tramway, and the company makes a large profit by working this line. But it never looks to the comfort of the passengers, who get drenched by water dripping through the dilapidated roofs of the cars.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

68. The *Grambāsi*, of the 31st August, says that the Local Board elections in Midnapore have given universal satisfaction. There was some cause of dissatisfaction at Garbetta. But the Magistrate pleased the people by holding a re-election. But the petition, numerously signed, which was sent from Amta has not produced any effect. The writer hopes that the Government Pleader or Government Doctor, or those who stood highest in the lists of unsuccessful candidates from different thanas, should be made members of Local Boards on behalf of Government.

GRAMBASI,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

69. The *Sārasvat Patra*, of the 25th August, hears that orders have been passed in the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions for depositing land revenue less than Rs. 50 by sending money-orders in the names of Collectors. This will help small proprietors a good deal. They are greatly inconvenienced in depositing revenues in the Collectorate.

SARASVAT PATRA,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

70. The *Dacca Prākāsh*, of the 29th August, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act has borne fruit. The ryots are showing a spirit of rebelliousness. In some places they have risen even against Government. The village of Dhamsar in Jafferganj belongs to a middle class gentleman. The villagers are under the impression that the Lieutenant-Governor has reduced their rent to six annas per bigha. The rate per bigha in that village is 10 annas. They have refused to pay rent. They have driven away the servants of their zemindar: they have beaten a milkman who was very obedient to the zemindar and plundered his house. The gowala informed the police about it, and a head constable of the Gheeair thana was sent to the place of occurrence.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 29th, 1886.

Two of the servants of the proprietor went with him. The head constable was taking the deposition of a witness who was trying to evade giving any direct reply. This annoyed the head constable who scolded him by calling him a *betá*. This incensed the man, and made him scold in return. When angry words were passing between these two, a number of men came to the spot and attacked the head constable and the officers of the zemindar. The officers fled to their boats. One succeeded in escaping to the other side of the river; the other was captured in his boat. Many were for killing the captive on the spot, but his life was spared for his past services. The head-constable is said to have been grossly ill-treated, but he has not lodged any complaint. He has borne testimony to the ill-treatment of the officer of the zemindar. The police force of Gheear and Jaffergunge, with 20 or 25 chowkidars, went to Dhamsor to investigate the circumstances of the case. Four persons have been arrested. But when the villagers are united it will be difficult to prove anything.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

71. The *Som Prakash*, of the 30th August, says that the arrangement made by Government for the deposit of amounts of revenue under Rs. 50 in post offices instead of in the collectorate is very good.

The writer believes that the people will be greatly benefited by this arrangement. Everybody knows what great inconvenience people have to feel in going to the collectorate for depositing revenue. The writer recommends that the above arrangement should be extended to deposits of Rs. 200. Men paying a revenue of Rs. 200 are not rich men.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

72. A correspondent of the *Nava Medini*, of the 21st August, says that the Ghattal Municipality has obtained the elective franchise under the new Municipal Act. Its income is Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 1,000 is spent every year on roads, but the roads are still in a very wretched condition.

CHARU VARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

73. A correspondent of the *Charu Varta*, of the 27th August, says that the road from Hossaingunge to Kisoregunge has been made impassable owing to the indiscretion of the Road Cess authorities.

There were three wooden bridges on the road. They were destroyed with a view of replacing them by masonry bridges; but this was not done at the proper season. In many places the passengers have to swim across the water.

(h)—*General.*

MOORSHEDEABAD
PATRIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

74. A correspondent of the *Murshidabad Patrika*, of the 11th August, says that the Yogis who are descended from the Nath family have assumed the holy thread. In many places people are oppressing them greatly for this. Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti of Dogachhiya in Baraset is oppressing them so greatly that it has become impossible for them to live in that village. The Yogis carried their complaints to Court. But this has only incensed the Babu. Babu Kedarnath Chakravarti of Jhikra too has commenced oppressing these men. They are imploring the Lieutenant-Governor to relieve an innocent and helpless caste from the hands of these oppressors.

SANSODHINI,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

75. The *Sansodhini*, of the 15th August, is surprised to hear that the Satbaria Model School building has been burnt down. Will not Government make any enquiry as to this spirit of incendiarism in Chittagong?

76. The same paper says that Baboo Deno Nath Sen demanded Rs. 1,000 a month for accepting the Prime Ministership of Independent Tipperah, and accepted it on Rs. 800 a month. He has not forgotten the question of his allowances, but Government is unwilling to give him any allowances, and has expressed its displeasure with him. The writer thinks that the Government of Bengal is rather hard on him. Why was not the Officiating Inspectorship of the Eastern Circle given to him? And the writer is at a loss to understand why Government should withhold its sanction in the matter of giving him some allowances.

Baboo Deno Nath Sen.

SANBODHINI,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

77. The *Paridarshak*, of the 21st August, is glad that Baboo Raj Mohan De, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been superseded by a young officer. The writer thanks Government for giving a lesson to this unpopular and unprincipled officer.

Baboo Raj Mohan De, Extra
Assistant Commissioner.

PARIDARSHAK,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

78. The same paper says that Baboo Manmatha Nath Ghosh, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Maulvi Bazar, has been appointed Income-tax Officer. He is oppressing the people greatly. The editor has received many communications about him. He hears that the income-tax has been imposed on jalkar on a report made by this officer. The natives are likely to know the condition of natives. Under such circumstances, they should not be hard on poor men.

Baboo Manmatha Nath Ghosh,
Income-tax Officer, Maulvi Bazar.

PARIDARSHAK.

79. A correspondent of the same paper says that a registration office has been opened at Sunamunge. But the Sub-Registrar is carrying matters with a high hand. The writer does not understand why that officer takes a week in testing the correctness of a document, and keeps the fees levied from the parties for days together, and then returns a document as incorrect. People are greatly inconvenienced because it takes three days in presenting, and three days in getting back, a document.

Registration office at Sunamunge.

PARIDARSHAK.

80. The *Nava Medini*, of the 21st August, hopes that, though Mr. Ilbert failed to do any good to the natives of India while in this country, he will be able to do much for them while in England. If any good be at all done to India, it will be done in England and by the English public.

Mr. Ilbert.

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

81. The same paper says that the oppressions practised on coolies in Assam have become intolerable. The planters appear to be incapable of nothing. The judgment given by the Judges of the High Court in the case of Mr. Gibbons has given universal satisfaction. It has increased the respect of the people for that Court. The High Court has become the last refuge of those ground down by the oppression of the great and the powerful. But how many such cases come before the High Court? How many can bear the expenses of carrying on litigation up to that Court? The writer calls the attention of Government to these cases of oppression. It should no longer remain indifferent to them. The stories from Assam have greatly alarmed the public. Unless Government steps in to prevent these acts of oppression, people will lose all respect for it.

The Gibbons case.

NAVA MEDINI.

82. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 25th August, in noticing the resolution on Hooper's case, says that it should not complain if any officer of Government practises oppression, because if the officer has done good service, and if he be new to his office, all his faults will be overlooked. India has nothing to hope for during the administration of Lord Dufferin.

Oppression practised by officers.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

83. The same paper hears that the Government of India has proposed to send three Englishmen as representatives of India to the Vienna Oriental Congress.

Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Vandarkar.

The Government of Bombay wanted to send Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Vandarkar. But the Government of India says that the Government of Bombay has no power to send a representative of its own. Does Lord Dufferin think that there is no native who is worthy of being sent to the Congress? The writer is glad to hear, however, that the Doctor will go to the Congress at the expense of the Sirdars of Kattywar, and with the help of the Government of Bombay.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 20th, 1886

84. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 26th August, is informed that the Lieutenant-Governor has prepared a draft Bill for preventing the adulteration of all food-

Adulteration of ghee.

stuff and submitted it to the Governor-General. Such special legislation has become absolutely necessary. What is the necessity of considering whether any adulterated article of food is or is not injurious to health? A person wants to purchase ghee, and the seller gives him oil as ghee. If the seller is not guilty under these circumstances, it is hard to say what would make him guilty.

BHARAT MIHIR.

85. The same paper says that the authorities of the Postal Department have proposed to reduce the present pay of village post-masters (Rs. 5), which is con-

Village post-masters.

sidered a very high rate to half the amount. The object of this proposal is doubtless to effect retrenchments in the Department. The proposal for keeping a post-master on Rs. 2½ a month indeed sounds well. The peon will get Rs. 7 a month, while the post-master will only have Rs. 2½. It is of course easy to see how well qualified post-masters will be obtained for this sum. It is because the village post offices are now under the charge of five-rupee men that there is no business of money-orders done in those offices, and no post cards, postage stamps, or embossed envelopes are procurable therein. The post office in this country, instead of gradually bringing increased advantages to the people, is causing increased inconvenience to them. Formerly in many villages there were sub-post-offices, where all necessary business could be transacted, but these have now been reduced to the status of village post-offices, which may be said to contain nothing more than a letter-box. This arrangement has been productive of great inconvenience. It is now proposed to further reduce the status of the village post-office by reducing the pay of the post-masters in charge. If this is done, the offices will simply cease to exist.

BHARAT MIHIR.

86. The same paper says that Sir Alfred Lyall is one of the heads of the Civil Service. Many of his famous acts are known in the North-Western Provinces.

Sir Alfred Lyall.

The Laidman case has shown how good a man he is. Doing injustice to natives and advocating the cause of the civilians seem to be the daily work of Sir Alfred Lyall. It is said that his term of office will be extended for another year. He has secured the favourable opinion of the Viceroy, who has therefore tried to screen him, although His Excellency was aware of his guilt in connection with the Laidman-Hearsey case. Sir Alfred is said to possess great experience of Russian intrigue in Central Asia, and is for this believed to be in so much favour with the Viceroy, at whose recommendation he has obtained one year's extension of service. But what about granting extension of service to Sir Charles Aitchison, for which the people of the Punjab memorialized Government? The Secretary of State will not probably see any reason to grant that prayer.

BHARAT MIHIR.

87. The same paper says that it is almost incredible that under the rule of a nation which has abolished slavery the most dreadful oppression is being

Oppression of coolies in Assam.

practised on weak and helpless coolies in Assam by European tea-planters. The coolies are decoyed into the tea plantations by means of false representations. They are required to daily complete work, which it is impossible for a Bengali to do in a day. They are not given full meals, and are subjected to cruel treatment. All this makes the life of a coolie one of extreme misery.

88. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 27th August, writing from Ramnagar, complains that the distribution of letters from the Chandkhali sub-post-office is not properly done. There is one peon to distribute letters over an area of 25 miles. He has to go by water. The writer prayed for a letter-box and a peon, but no result of the prayer has as yet been made known to him.

The Chandkhali sub-post-office.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

89. The *Pratikár*, of the 27th August, says that some of the contractors who furnished provisions during the Afghan war have not yet been paid. Payments for these provisions have been deferred on various pretexts for years. They have now brought a suit against Government, and Government has set up the plea of limitation. This is very strange.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

90. The *Bangabási*, of the 28th August, does not think that India gains anything by the rise of prices. It does not believe that the area under cultivation has increased because there is no data by which this can be proved. Famines have become rather frequent, and they thin the ranks of labourers. If the production has increased, why is the country in such a wretched condition?

The gain of India in the rise of prices.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

The annual income of a country is to be determined by the consumption of home produce at home and by the exports. England is not larger than Bengal. But the annual income of England is 1,000 crores, while that of the whole of India is not more than 300 crores. The increase of the wealth of a country should not be inferred from the rise of prices in the country. The rise of prices in Bengal has not been general. The price of rice has increased indeed by one rupee during the decade commencing from 1872. But the prices of other articles have remained almost stationary. The condition of the agriculturists has not improved. Labour has become dear; ploughs have become dear; rents have been doubled, and so the condition of the cultivating class has not improved.

91. The same paper thinks that the inference of the prosperity of the country drawn from the construction of roads and railways is fallacious. The writer considers the cost of buildings to be a pure loss to the country. The construction of railways is not a pure loss indeed because it facilitates trade and equalizes prices. But the natives are great losers by commerce, and the railways by helping commerce contributes to the loss of the people. Again, Government trades in railways. But Government does not gain much by this trade. It has spent 64 crores on State railways, and has taken over the guaranteed railways at a cost of 96 crores. Thus it has incurred a total liability of Rs. 160 crores for railways. This capital has been borrowed from England and spent in that country in the purchase of materials. The natives have only to pay the interest. Government spends 13 crores every year on railways, but not so much as two crores remain in India. Again, the expenditure of Government on Railways exceeds its aggregate income from that source.

BANGABASI.

The gain of India is equally small in the case of canals. They facilitate trade and thus increase the loss of the people. Government has to pay Rs. 2,25,00,000 a year for canals, but its income from that source is Rs. 1,67,00,000. Thus there is a clear loss of Rs. 58,00,000.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

A resolution on the Gibbons' case.

92. The *Bangabási* has the following in English on the Gibbons case :—

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A memorial from the tea-planters of Assam, dated Jorehat, 21st September 1886.

A letter of recommendation from the Defence Association, Calcutta, dated 1st April 1886.

An editorial article in the *Englishman* newspaper, dated 31st July 1886.

The Lieutenant-Governor has taken into his very serious and earnest consideration the strong representations of the numerous influential bodies and respectable gentlemen who have addressed him on the subject of Mr. F. W. Gibbons' conviction, and he has not failed to notice the unanimous expression of public opinion through the Imperial Press of the country. But whatever his personal inclinations may be, Sir Rivers Thompson regrets that he is unable to interfere with the course of judicial proceedings which have culminated in the disastrous result now under notice. His Honour is free to confess that but for the advantage that might be taken by seditious natives of his merciful disposition if he exercised his high prerogative of mercy in favour of Mr. Gibbons, he would most gladly have acceded to the very reasonable and modest request of by far the largest portion of the law-abiding community of this province. As it is, His Honour regretfully feels himself bound by the judgment of the High Court in the present case, and is therefore driven to the conclusion that Mr. Gibbons has been properly convicted of the charge of forgery brought against him. Sir Rivers appreciates the force of the argument based upon the precedent of the illustrious founder of British Sovereignty in India, and observes the striking parallel that exists between that case and the present. But His Honour is at the same time forced to remember the fate that deservedly overtook the Bramhin Nuncoomar upon a similar indictment, and feeling it to be his duty to hold the scales evenly between all classes without distinction of race, creed, or colour, he must positively decline to interfere with the judgment of the High Court, which, by the way, nobody has asked him to do.

The Lieutenant-Governor would have been justified in dismissing Mr. Gibbons' petition altogether, but taking into consideration the difficult position in which he was placed in connection with the Tea industry in Assam, that he was discharging the very onerous duties of a pioneer of civilization in the wilds of Assam in a most insalubrious climate under a tropical sun, that he has already suffered severely from the consequences of his action, that his past career has been blameless, and that, during the course of the acrimonious discussion on the Ilbert Bill, his services merited the special acknowledgments of the Defence Association. His Honour is of opinion that the mere declaration of guilt of Mr. Gibbons and the announcement of the sentence of the Court will be sufficient to mark the high sense of justice of the Government of Bengal, and that the practical execution of the sentence may well, in the present instance, be left out, so that Mr. Gibbons may return to his arduous duties without any further loss of time.

It gives His Honour the greatest pleasure that in adopting the course he has done, the Government of Bengal has derived no inconsiderable moral support from a perusal of the well-considered and well-reasoned Resolution of His Excellency the Viceroy in the case of Colonel Hooper, of Mandalay notoriety.

Ordered.—That Mr. F. W. Gibbons be discharged without being acquitted, and that he be appointed Lieutenant of the Assam Volunteers with summary magisterial powers within the jurisdiction of the tea-gardens to which he has done the honour of being attached.

BHARAT BASI
Aug. 28th, 1886

93. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 28th August, says that the educated natives have become an eyesore of the Anglo-Indians, whose monopoly of high offices has been invaded by them. The organs of the Anglo-Indian

Anglo-Indians and natives.

community are abusing natives day and night. They think that the Indian Empire has been acquired by their prowess and their statesmanship. If the natives are respected in the civilized countries, they get greatly mortified. They cried bitterly when Mr. Justice Mitra was made Chief Justice.

94. The same paper says that the Viceroy has obtained the permission of the Secretary of State for India

BHARAT BASI.
Aug 28th, 1886.

The age in the Civil Service. to appoint a Committee to see if the standard of age for the Civil Service can be raised, and if there can be two places for holding the examination—one in India and another in England. The Anglo-Indian papers, afraid lest the Viceroy does anything suddenly for the benefit of the natives in this matter, are saying that the standard of age should not be raised, and that the time for hearing the natives on this question has not yet come. Lord Lytton made a proposal to Lord Salisbury for closing the Civil Service against natives. But unable to do that, Lord Salisbury reduced the standard of age to 19 years, in order to virtually close the doors of that Service against natives. The writer asks the Anglo-Indians, why was the standard of age reduced in 1878? Were not those who appeared at the examinations at 21 abler men than those who appear at 19? Those who used to come to India at 23 were not inferior men. The standard has been lowered to prevent natives from competing. If the Ministry thinks that natives should not be made civilians, they should say so and save the natives from repeated disappointment.

95. The same paper says that Baboo Sarat Chandra Das has incurred the displeasure of Government by refusing to accompany the Thibet Mission. He has

BHARAT BASI.

Baboo Sarat Chandra Das. become a teacher again on a reduced pay. The Thibet Mission has been countermanded. Why then Baboo Sarat Chandra alone should be a sufferer? He has rendered valuable services to Government. He has done what no Englishman was able to do. He has drawn up a map of Thibet. He has served Government at the risk of his life. Is this the reward of his services?

96. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th August, publishes a letter from a respectable correspondent in Rajghat in which

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

Oppression of coolies in Assam. the writer says that stories of oppression are reaching him from Assam every day. The English Government is encouraging oppressors by the enactment of coolie laws. Khanta Domni and her husband have been thrown into prison for seeking the protection of the Court. When the news of this event reached the writer, he could not think that he was living under the rule of a just Government, and that the Government of Serajuddowlah was in any way worse than this.

SANJIVANI.

97. The same paper says that the indigo-planters practised oppression in Bengal, and the tea-planters are practising it in the thick forests of Assam. The oppression of coolies in Assam. None of the planters and their men can realise the fullness of the oppression practised on coolies. Still the stories that are circulated from those deep forests send a thrill of horror through the hearts of hearers. The Webb case, the Francis case, the Henry case, the Bragg case are still present in the minds of men. Shedding tears like cowards will no longer do. The object of the people should be to do three things—(1) to get a repeal of the Coolie Act; (2) to prevent the coolie agents from alluring men to become coolies; (3) to prevent oppression being practised on men and women. To do the first, clear evidence should be collected to prove the mischievous character of the coolie law. For the second, attempts should be made by which the coolie agents may not succeed in enticing poor people with the promise of taking them on pilgrimage and so forth, and then making them

coolies. For the third, agents are to be stationed in Goalundo, Dhubri, and other places. Many may be rescued from these places. Litigation will be the inevitable consequence of these proceedings and money will be required. Attempts will also have to be made to prevent oppression in the gardens.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 29th, 1886.

98. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 29th August, says that the English are becoming more and more powerful since they obtained the possession of India. The

The English Government.

fire of English greed is reducing India to ashes, scorching Burmah, Bhutan, Sikkim, Cashmere, and Afghanistan, and heating France, Persia, and China. As a counterpoise to this heat, Russian ice has extended down to the borders of Afghanistan. Now the ice and the fire will come into conflict. Either the ice will melt, or the fire will be quenched. The probability of the fire being quenched appears to be greater to the writer. The English have got possession of India only for a short time, but India has never experienced so much misfortune within such a short time. Cholera has made its appearance in India for the first time under the English rule. The black fever and the dengue fever have devastated the country during their rule. Famine has become almost perennial; and floods, earth-quake, conflagrations and cyclones have so increased in number as to keep the people in a state of constant alarm. But the greatest misfortune is the destruction of religion. The writer therefore asks Government to govern a Hindu country in a manner suited to the ideas of the Hindus.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

99. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 30th August, referring to the Secretary of States's intention to grant one year's extension of service to Sir Alfred Lyall.

against whom Captain Hearsey was prevented by the Viceroy from bringing a defamation case, says that there is no knowing what further sufferings are in store for the people of the North-Western Provinces. But no reply has yet been given to the petition of the people of the Punjab for an extension of the term of service of Sir Charles Aitchison, whom they revere very much.

SOM PRAKASH.

100. The same paper says that the colleges are going to be abolished, and the establishment of the proposed veterinary school has not been sanctioned. But missions are being sent after missions, and no proposal has been made for the reduction of the expenses of the exodus to Simla. The writer is not in favour of the increase of the salaries of Civilians. But no savings worth mentioning will be effected by depriving the Civilians, who draw a salary which is less than the lowest salary fixed for the Civilians, of the few rupees by which their salaries fall short of that lowest salary. Retrenchments should be made in the more costly items of expenditure. Real reduction of expenditure may be made by the abolition of the Civilian body.

101. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārānī*, of the 30th August, says that India will not be ruined if the same coins are introduced both into England and India. In England there are current gold coins worth 90 crores of rupees, and silver coins worth 18 crores of rupees. All difficulties will be removed if the Home Government fixes the proportion of gold to silver coins in such a way as to make the value of the whole number of silver coins current in the land equal to the value of the whole number of gold coins current in the land. The rule in force in England that silver coins shall not be used in transactions of more than 20 rupees may easily be repealed. Gold coins may easily be introduced into India. There is no hope of safety unless such a balance be established between gold and silver coins. America and the Continent are anxious for the establishment of a balance. The whole of India and the Government of India also are ask-

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

ing for it. The English political economists have come to their senses. The English merchants are in an error. Unless prompt steps are taken to remove the exchange difficulty, very bad results will be produced.

102. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 30th August, says that there

The money-order writers.

were one or two writers of money-orders in every post office in Calcutta, who used to

get a fee of two pice from every one who used to get their orders written by them. The writers used to get from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a month by this means. But Government, which is never satisfied with money, has given the writing work in contract, and thereby deprived these poor men of their bread.

103. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 30th August, says that

Mr. Gibbons and the Anglo-Indians.

in any respectable community people are ashamed if anybody commits a wrong act, and the offender is looked down upon and

excommunicated. But in the Anglo-Indian community an offender is regarded with respect. Meares, Webb and Francis received the sympathy of the Anglo-Indians. Much sympathy also is being expressed for the planter Gibbons, who has been punished for forgery. The effect of this is that the Anglo-Indian community, more than the offenders, come to be disrespected. In the Gibbons case that community may try its best to prove the innocence of Gibbons, but it will not succeed. What it will succeed in proving is that Gibbons indeed has committed forgery, but that there are many others in the Anglo-Indian community who do not consider it wrong to commit that offence.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Aug., 30th, 1886.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

104. The same paper says that the way in which the Finance Com-

The Finance Committee.

mittee is reducing expenditure is such that it will leave untouched all expenditure like that

on the army and the Civil Service. The Committee will not be able to replace the costly European agency in the work of administration by cheap native agency. It will not thus be able to effect retrenchments which would have proved beneficial, but will stop useful public works. The effect of this will be that the people will be injured in the end. The straitened condition of the finances of Government is due to the large expenditure on the army. The retrenchments made by the Finance Committee will result in the discontinuance of many benefits now enjoyed by the people, and this will diminish their attachment to the British Government. In proportion as this takes place, the army charges will increase. It therefore follows that the labours of the Finance Committee will result in the misery and discontent of the people, increase of military expenditure, and increased pressure on the finances.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

105. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 30th August, says that whenever

Reduction of expenditure.

Government wants to reduce expenditure people suspect that some helpless natives will

be thrown out of employment. The writer is sorry to hear that a proposal has been made to reduce the pay of village post-masters from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2-8. Lord Ripon made very good arrangements for establishing post offices in every village. But if the pay be reduced, people will not be anxious to get appointments as village post-masters. The village post-masters have to deal with money-orders and other things. This is responsible work. The pay of the post-masters should be commensurate with their responsibilities. But Government will never look to these things.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Aug 30th, 1886.

106. The same paper hears that the India Office has given permis-

The extension of the period of service granted to Sir Alfred Lyall.

sion for extending the term of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of Lieutenant-Governorship by

one year. The people of the North-Western Provinces will not certainly be pleased at this piece of intelligence. The writer thinks that the permission of the India Office has been obtained at the recommendation

DACCA GAZETTE.

of Lord Dufferin. The people of the Punjab are going to apply to Government for the extension of the term of service of their popular Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Aitchison. The writer asks, will Lord Dufferin please the people of the Punjab by recommending their prayer to the India Office?

GRAMBASI,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

107. The *Grambási*, of the 31st August, is glad to notice that Government will soon make a law to put a stop to the practice of adulterating ghee.

Adulteration of ghee.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

108. The *Samaya*, of the 27th August, says that Baboo Dinanath Sen accepted the Prime Ministership of Tipperah on a salary of Rs. 1,000. But the Government of Bengal interposed and did not allow the Maharajah to give him more than Rs. 800 a month, and Dina Baboo consented to accept that salary. He displayed much ability during the short period of his administration. Then he wanted to inspect the different parts of the State and asked for travelling allowances. The Maharajah was willing to give him the allowances. But the Government of Bengal disallowed the proposal. Dina Baboo has come down to Calcutta. Perhaps he wants to resign the Ministership. The question now is, have the English any right to interfere in the affairs of an Independent Sovereign in the way they have done in Tipperah? The Maharajah of Tipperah is under no treaty obligation with the English. Can he not do what he pleases with regard to the management of his State? Why are the English so hard up on him? Do they wish that the Native Princes will not show the least sign of independence?

Tipperah.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 25th, 1886.

109. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th August, referring to the statement of the *Englishman* that, though all possible precautions are being adopted for preventing breaches in the Lalitakundi embankment, the apprehension of its giving way has not yet been removed, says that it cannot believe that the English Government cannot, if it wills, make that small embankment safe for ever. Had the safety of the embankment been necessary for the prosperity of British commerce, it would have been long before made as strong as the Himalyas.

The Lalitakundi embankment.

SAHACHAR

110. The same paper says that relief should at once be afforded to places affected by the recent floods. Of the sum raised by subscription last year for the relief of people affected by floods, 20 to 25 thousand rupees still remain unspent. From this sum relief should at once be afforded to East Bengal. Government also should not remain indifferent. Sir Rivers Thompson acquired some knowledge of the distress that is caused by floods last year. Instead of going on a tour through Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor should have gone to East Bengal at this time.

Relief of the people affected by the recent floods.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 27th, 1886.

111. The *Pratikár*, of the 27th August, is glad to notice that the apprehension of the Lalitakundi embankment giving way is now over, because the water of the river Ganges has subsided. The prospects of crops are very cheering.

The Lalitakundi embankment.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

112. The *Bangabási*, of the 28th August, says that the districts of Tipperah, Sylhet, Dacca, and Mymensing, have been submerged. The writer hears from Manickgunge that $\frac{15}{16}$ ths of the total number of the houses there have been

Floods in East Bengal.

invaded by the flood-water. A correspondent from Serajgunge says that water has entered many houses.

113. The *Sárasvat Patra*, of the 28th August, says that the pergunnahs of Vikrampore, Par Joar, Svarnagram, and Dohar in Dacca have been completely sub-

Floods in East Bengal.

merged. At Vidgan in Dacca wild boars had taken refuge on a piece of raised ground in the house of a man. One day at about noon the boars attacked a young girl of seven or eight and killed her. The woman who went to protect her was severely mauled. In some places tigers are living close to houses of men. People cannot venture out for fear of these animals. Government is so kind that it refuses to entrust natives with arms. The people of East Bengal are in great distress.

SARASVAT PATRA,
Aug. 28th, 1886.

114. The same paper says that Burmah, Assam, Dacca, Furreedpore, Tipperah, and Goalundo are under water.

Floods in East Bengal.

The villages in the north of Dacca are rather high, but the people there are in the greatest distress. People are taking refuge in boats. Crops have not yet been destroyed, though in many places they have been completely submerged. Rice is selling very dear.

SARASVAT PATRA.

115. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 29th August, comes to learn from its correspondents at Nawabgunge and Mymensing that the water has risen this year

Floods in East Bengal.

to an unprecedented height. At Dacca the water has risen 2·89 feet above last year's level, at Manikgunge 1·65 feet and at Sivalova 6·2 feet. People are suffering greatly owing to this rise of the water. Many have died, and many are in a moribund condition. The cattle cannot get provender. The chillies, jack fruit, brinjal and sugarcane crops will be destroyed. The editor went himself to see the condition of the people, and purposely avoided the river route to go through the inundated villages. What he saw greatly pained him. The majority of the houses are partially under water. The people of East Bengal were never in such dire distress. They never received any help from Government in the shape of relief. They are not in the habit of asking Government for relief. Government will do well to help them at this crisis.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 29th, 1886.

116. The *Srimanta Sadagar*, of the 30th August, draws the attention of Government to the distressed condition of East Bengal owing to the late floods. Several

Floods in East Bengal.

subdivisions of Sylhet are in a very wretched condition. Brahmunberiah seems to be floating on water.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
Aug. 30th, 1886.

117. The *Grambasi*, of the 31st August, in continuing its article on the embankment of Myallok, says that if instead of throwing up the embankment

The embankment at Myallok.

year after year Government re-excavates the canal excavated by Watson and Company, about 40 years ago, and continues it from Chhatinda to Panchugunge, the water of Roopnarain will be divided, and thus the villages round Myallok will be saved from the danger of annual inundations.

GRAMBASI,
Aug. 31st, 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

118. The *Samvad Bahika* is of opinion that the introduction of the system of paying land revenue by the money-order system is very convenient to

Payments of land revenue by money-orders.

the public. It will bring great relief to small zemindars, who are required to proceed to district head-quarters at considerable expense for depositing small amounts of revenue.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

SANVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

119. In bringing two fresh suspension cases in connection with the Balasore Collectorate to light, the same paper observes that the status of the mohurirs of the Balasore Collectorate has been greatly reduced in the estimation of the public by the appointment of an inferior sort of men.

The Balasore Collectorate.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

120. The *Utkal Dipikā* is of opinion that the three different parts of Orissa, hitherto governed separately by the Madras, the Central Provinces and Bengal Governments, should be brought under one Provincial Government. It therefore joins with its contemporary, the *Sangskaraka*, in inviting the attention of the Uriya public to the matter.

Proposal to bring the different provinces of Orissa under one Provincial Government.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

121. The same paper reports, for the information of the authorities, that the residents of about 12 villages between Nada and Bararodung, in pergunnah Benahar, in district Cuttack, are in constant dread of thieves, who have been troubling them for the last four months. Some of the villagers do not bring this fact to the notice of the authorities through fear, while others are forced to put themselves under the care of the freebooters. The editor requests the villagers to bring all the details of these crimes at once to the notice of the police authorities, who cannot proceed without information.

Thieves in the Cuttack district.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

122. Referring to the proposal to abolish mensuration and second language from the curriculum of studies prescribed for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, the same paper observes that the second language should remain untouched. It is not desirable in any way to reduce the prestige of the second language. In the opinion of the paper there ought to be fixed pass marks in English and mathematics only.

The course of studies for the Entrance examination of the University.

SEBAKA,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

123. The *Sebaka* gives a short history of party spirit in Orissa, and advises the leaders of different parties to give up publishing their quarrels in newspapers, and to do good to the country by combined efforts.

Party spirit in Orissa.

SEBAKA.

124. The same paper reviews the progress of education in the Orissa Tributary States for 1885-86, and highly praises Mr. Metcalfe and Baboo Radhanath Rai for the interest they take in furthering the interests of education in those backward States. The paper suggests that the number of School Sub-Inspectors in the Gurjhats should be increased, and a special Deputy Inspector appointed to look after their work.

Progress of education in the Orissa Tributary States.

SEBAKA.

125. The Patka Uriyas of Gangam represent in the columns of the same paper that great inconvenience results to the public by *Telegu* being made a court language in Ganjam, which is a Uriya district. They therefore pray that the Government of Madras should take the matter into their serious consideration and make *Uriya* the court language in Ganjam.

The court language in Ganjam.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th September 1886.